

THREE NEW COLEOPTERA FROM WASHINGTON STATE.

BY H. C. FALL, Pasadena, Cal.

Bembidium pugetanum n. sp. Form nearly as in *lorquini*, or the European *litorale*, viridiæneous, surface alutaceous, palpi and antennæ dark metallic, the latter with basal joint pale beneath, femora at base and tibiæ beneath pale.

Mentum tooth triangular. Prothorax one half wider than long, very slightly wider at base than at apex, sides moderately rounded in front and sinuate behind, narrowly margined; hind angles rectangular and a little prominent; disk evenly alutaceo-reticulate, with feeble traces of transverse wrinkles, hind angles with a short oblique carina; submedian marginal seta present. Elytra fully one half wider than the prothorax, striæ moderately punctate, the fourth not distinctly sinuate, intervals 2-4 with purplish black stripe, more extended on the third—on which are the usual two squarish impressions. Body beneath greenish black, shining.

Length 6 mm.; width 2.45 mm. (type ♂).

Described from two examples (♂ ♀) taken at Seattle, Washington, by Prof. O. B. Johnson.

This species, by the form of the mentum tooth, the presence of the median marginal seta of the prothorax, and the carinate hind angles of the latter, would in my table* be placed near *carinula*, which however it does not very much resemble. In *carinula* the prothorax is more strongly transverse, the surface lustre more or less cupreous.

Cafius johnsoni n. sp. Black, the inflexed margins of the elytra, legs, and ventral segments sometimes more or less brownish. Antennæ black, not reaching the middle of the prothorax, joints 5-10, gradually becoming a little wider than long. Head—exclusive of mandibles—squarish, often larger in the male, strongly shining, with a minute wavy strigillation which disappears at the middle of the disk, an externally arcuate series of three large punctures on each side of the disk, and two or three others at the hind angles. Prothorax subequal in width to the head, slightly longer than wide, sides parallel, surface throughout polished, each side of the middle a series of four punctures, the posterior one more distant, with a few similar coarse punctures anteriorly toward the sides. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, evenly, closely, rather coarsely punctate; pubescence thin, dusky, inclined, and with several series of widely spaced longer erect setæ. Abdomen similarly thinly pubescent, the hairs more recumbent, punctuation finer than on the elytra; beneath more coarsely

* *Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.*, XXXVI, p. 94.

punctate than above, sixth segment of male with a moderately deep sub-equilateral triangular emargination. Front tarsi very slightly dilated, scarcely more evidently so in the male.

Length 6.5-7.5 mm. Seattle, Washington.

For the series in my cabinet I am indebted to Prof. O. B. Johnson, of the University of Washington. This is a very distinct species, quite different in general appearance from any other in our fauna; in fact its resemblance to certain species of *Philonthus*—such as *quadricollis* or *sordidus*—is much more marked. In its strongly shining head and prothorax it is only approached by *semitens*, after which it should be placed, although really belonging to the group which follows, from all of which the highly polished prothorax will separate it.

Laricobius laticollis n. sp. A series of specimens from Seattle, Washington, differ so constantly in several respects from *L. erichsoni* that I have no hesitation in pronouncing them distinct. The form is perceptibly stouter than in *erichsoni*, the color above uniformly testaceous or rufotestaceous, head brownish piceous, body beneath black, the legs and propleuræ rufotestaceous. The prothorax is more strongly transverse than in *erichsoni*, and the erect hairs of the upper surface are shorter. There is no trace in any of the fourteen examples before me of the elytral, sutural and lateral blackish stripes so constant in *erichsoni*.

Length 2.25-2.5 mm. In *erichsoni* the length is seldom as great as 2.25 mm.

I am indebted to Prof. O. B. Johnson, who writes that they were taken from Douglas fir on the campus of the University of Washington, February and April. He has the species also from Columbia Gorge.

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF HELOMYZIDÆ (DIPTERA).

BY J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Ill.

The genus described herewith may be recognized as a helomyzid by the distinctly spined costa, the very small size of the calyptæ, the absence of tibial bristles except at apices, and by the venation. The vibrissæ are not differentiated. The first example of the species that was taken, a female, proved a puzzle